IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The following detailed accounts of the expedition to Tehuacan, and of the narrow escape of Gen. Santa Anna, which have hitherto been shadowed forth in a somewhat condensed form, will be found of the greatest interest at the present time. No events that have transpired since the accounts reached us of the noble exploits achieved in the basin of Mexico have, we think, been recorded with so graphic a force and vigo- Published every Thursday. rous a pen .- Union.

From the New Orleans Picayuue, Feb. 15: Mexico.

Expediton against Tehuacan.-Narrow escape

find of interest.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.] not of the latest date, his speculations we deem well the whole morning. Turning from the road at the

worthy of attention : CITY OF MEXICO, January 17, 1848. here, that the policy to be pursued in the further pros-ecution of the war, or in the demands to be made of the enemy in case of negotiation, have become the leading topic before Congress and throughout the country. Some of the leading statesmen have frankly avowed their views, and others, it is said, were about "to define their positions." Without doubt, a intelligent Belgian, at whose hacienda, while on the crisis in the war has arrived, when it is necessary to to determine upon the occupation of the country, or to draw an indemnifying line; for if the war is prosecuted with the view of obtaining a peace from the shadow of a government at Queretaro, or from a government at Queretaro, or from a government which may be assembled under the auspices of American arms, the army must remain in the country to secure the fulfilment of the treaty, which would involve us in all the expenses of occupation without its benefits, and would, by the high taxes, and burdensome exactions, which alone can force a peace, exasperate a people whose character for vine distinguished. peace, exasperate a people whose character for vin-dictiveness is notorious, and create an animosity be-tween the two races, which must, if occupation is forced upon us-and to my mind it appears clear, the and merchant train, in proportion to the number of perversity of the Mexican leaders, political and military, will force that policy upon us—make Mexican if Rea continued the pursuit, it is American troops were on the road, and, as he believed, by the curate and Ayuntamiento of the small village to us what Ireland is to England-perpetually alien in language, in religion, in manners and customs. The colonel, however, was on the watch for him; and and tangible object in the prosecution of the war, and if an attack was made, Rea will find himself in exthe hope inspired by each successive victory of a cellent hands. After an easy march, we arrived here fidelity had been proved—after meeting the carriage, night's rest. speedy peace, has despoiled us of the legitimate fruits of those victories. After the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Ampudia should never have been allowed to gather his army for the defence of Monterey, nor Santa Anna to assemble his grand army at San Luis Potosi, but the onward movement should have been so rapid and decisive, that the capital would be in our hands in three months from the opening of the war. The same hope of coaxing a peace has proved equally vain during the operations on this line, and still there is no sign that experience has taught wisdom. After the splendid victories obtained in this valley, the army has been four months here without making a movement upon the remaining strongholds of the enemy, and he has had ample time to forget his defeats; and if we are to credit his proclamations, he is again about to prepare for organized resistance. Intelligence has been received here, that in San Luis Potosi, in Zacatecas, in Guadalajara, and in Guanajuato, the legislatures and the people have declared in favor of continuing the war and an opposition to peace. They declare that, in the absence of a government of national organization, they will band themselves together in support of these principles; will appoint two persons from each State. whose duty it shall be to elect an executive and appoint a chief for the army; and will do all in their power to raise their supplies. It is true that Mexican action has generally been shortcoming of their valorous declarations; but it is equally true that we and has four pieces of artillars. I do not think he have too often relied upon these shortcomings. This pronunciamento is said to have been effected by a union of the Puros and Santa Annaists, with the object, it is conjectured, of embarrassing, if not des-

In connexion with these belligerent demonstrations on the part of the States I have mentioned, Bustamente, now at the head of the army, bellying himself in and disproportion to his bellipotency, has, in an address to his countrymen, expressed himself ardently desirous of being placed in a position that will enable Vera Cruz road, and travelling in the direction of him to drive the invaders from the country, and re- the latter city; for, so far as conjecture could point cover the military fame which his whilom successful out the ultimate destination of the expedition, after rival, Santa Anna, has, he says, by his treachery and the information in relation to Rea's headquarters becowardice, lost to the republic. Almost simultane- ing at Matamoroa, (De Puebla,) and the guerillas ously with this document, the address or message of being in the neighborhood of Puebla, the general sup-Pena y Pena-upon whom, as Chief Justice, the du- position was, that Rea would be attacked, or that the ties of President, until Congress elects one, devolves General would go in search of the guerrillas reported -appears. He calmly and candidly exposes the to be between Puebla and Rio Frio, off the road. It evils the country is suffering from the war, and evi- was raining when we started, and for some four or dently has no hope of success from its further prose- five miles of the road the night was intensely dark. cution. Yet he does not commit himself for peace. All, however, went on cheerfully; for, with General But even if he is in favor of it, he is too feeble a man | Lane in command, and making a night march, every in popularity. And the probability is now that a man was confident that some object worthy of the quorum of the Congress he addresses will never as. sacrifice of comfort was in view. When we arrived semble; so that, could a peace be made with him, it at Amazoque, the General, leaving the Vera Cruz

prosecuted with that energy and decision of purpose some ten or twelve miles from Amazoque, we turned which mark the military operations of a monarchy or into a track but little better than a mule path; and despotism; still, it is certain the system of rein- for about eight or ten miles the horses had to go over forcing the army in driblets-a system which togeth- a bare and jagged limestone rock. The horses bore it er with the great numerical inferiority of our armies admirably; and about 5 o'clock in the morning we compared with those of the enemy, has constantly led took up our quarters at a hacienda, near the vilhim to hope for ultimate success-can and should be lage of Santa Clara, at the foot of a range of mounavoided. Here there is not a sufficient force now fit tains, after having accomplished a march of over for duty, and sufficiently disciplined, which can be forty miles. spared to send on any enterprise of moment, although At this place the General informed the officers that it is four months since the city was captured. This his immediate object now was to capture Santa Anna, will appear strange, perhaps, to some, who set down who, he had information, was at Tehuacan with about its religious freedom, its system of general education, I will conclude this letter by giving you a copy of that under the commands of Generals Butler, Patter- one hundred and fifty men. In order that the Mexison, and Lane, about six or seven thousand men have cau chieftain might not obtain information of the arrived; but it must be considered that above half of presence of our troops in this section of the country. this number are in hospital, and that the remainder, the General ordered every Mexican in the hacienda being new levies and volunteers, have not yet arrived and every one found on the road during the day, to at the necessary state of discipline. Meantime, the moral effect of the victories before the capital is being The order was strictly enforced; and, at about dusk, wasted; the enemy, if he is so disposed, is being al- the march for Tehuacan, distant nearly forty miles. lowed time to organize new armies; and, it must be was taken up, in the full hope that the wily Mexiconfessed, his disposition to do so is strengthened can would soon be within our grasp. Shortly after much by the sentiments expressed by some of our leaving the hacienda, at a part of the road where it most prominent statesmen who aspire to the presiden- runs through a deep and parrow cut, and before the cy. If it is determined that the chief cities of Mexi- moon rose, the General and staff, riding in advance, co shall all be taken, leaving out of view the possi- came upon a party of mounted Mexicans armed, bebility of resistance by a part of the whole yet pos- fore either saw the other, at the distance of twenty feet. sessed by the enemy, it is estimated by intelligent The Mexicans, eight in number, were instantly dismilitary men that the additional force of regulars and armed; but in the rear of them we found a carriage. volunteers-the former of which the Secretary of from which stepped a Mexican with a passport from War recommends shall be raised, and the latter of General Smith to travel from Mexico to Orizaba and which he susgests the President shall be empowered to call out, but with the prospect barely possible of being discovered, the arms were of course returned. their being needed-will be insufficient to garrison and the cavalcade was permitted to go on.

those cities and keep open communication. The administration, in thus acting, is doubtless prompted by place, the road becomes as bare and uneven a rock been proved, is one that, in the end, is far more costly than sending into the country at once a force capable had moved the whole distance from the capital, gave all emergencies.

pedition under the commad of General Lane, which, in the morning. Would that he had!

at the time, was supposed to be intended to scour the Within eight or ten miles of Tehnacan, the guide

Gentinel Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 9, 1848. valley of Mexico in quest of guerillas; and after received information that Santa Anna was, without Santa Anna's ground, in particular, was beautiful and giving it a thorough search, to march in the direction doubt, at that place, and had with him from one hun- rich in appearance. But he has taken advantage of

of Santa Anna's residence for the time being. The dred to two hundred men. With renewed hope every a stream which runs through the valley, to irrigate Santa Anna. - Occupation of Orizaba by American expedition, consisting of two companies of the 3d troops.—Establishment of an American government in Orizaba.—Description of the country.

dragoons, under the command of Capt. Duperu and quick enough, until within five miles of our goal, have neglected; and he has the benefit of his superiwhere a halt of about half an hour was made, and or management, or rather, I suppose, the superior By the steamship New Orleans, which arrived on fles, commanded by Lieut. Claiborne; and four com-Saturday last, we received from Mexico a volumin-ous correspondence and full files of papers. Having Roberts and Daggitt and Lieutenants Tucker and already communicated the great event reported by Evans-numbering in all about 350 officers and men this arrival the negotiation of the terms of an agree—left Mexico on the morning of the 18th, taking the ment by which an end is to be put to the war—we Pinon, or Vera Cruz road; Major Polk in chief comnow proceed to bring up the details of other intelli- mand of the dragoons and rifles, and Col. Hays in gence received by the same conveyance. It will be chief command of the rangers, accompanied the expefound to be of the highest interest. Since the battles dition, together with Major Chevalie, formerly of the of the valley of Mexico, we have had nothing more rangers, Captain Crittenden of the rifles, and Lieugraphic than the following long letter of our special tenant Butler, Dr. Hunt, of Kentucky, and Mr. Mercorrespondent, giving an account of a secret expedi- riwether, of Indiana—the former aid, and the two tween us and a lofty range of mountains, through the The road is a continuous ascent. After travelling tion against Tehuacan and Orizaba. It is due to our latter volunteer aids of General Butler, who followed gorges of which were seen occasionally the moon-lit three or four miles through the gorge, the clouds becorrespondent, whose letters for several weeks often the expedition as volunteers. We arrived at the reach us in a single package, to say, that a letter Vinta del Chalco about four o'clock in the morning, below, written just before he started off with Gen. after a fatiguing march of near thirty miles under a a dazzling whiteness from the moon's rays being re-Lane's expedition, was despatched before the treaty, hot sun, and over a road covered with dust. The or projet of a treaty, was signed. His speculations next morning, crossing the mountains enclosing the as to the ability of the Mexican government to en- valley, we reached Rio Frio about nine o'clock, when | present itself, that we were only about three hundred halts, and officers and men rush from the line to beforce any treaty will possess their proper weight, even information was obtained which led to the belief that and fifty strong; that we were from eighty to a hun- hold a scene, perhaps unequalled in the world for now. * * * With these prefatory remarks, we leave our correspondent to speak for himself, adding to his letter such other items from the papers as we markin we met General Marshall, with the advance our correspondent to speak for himself, adding to his letter such other items from the papers as we markin we met General Marshall, with the advance our correspondent to speak for himself, adding the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and introduction was obtained which led to the benefit that the deferminant and the def of his train. Some of his officers, in command of the rear guard, reported that about two hundred guerillas Though the following letter of our correspondent is had been following them and threatening an attack there was an abiding confidence in the sagacity, skill, the numerous mule paths traversing them in every point where the guerillas were reported to have been last seen, General Lane detached two companies of I perceive by the papers which have been received the command to pursue them, and ordered the remainder to march on to San Martin, and there await

not improbable that he may have attempted to cut off about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The general was received with the honors due to his rank; and the hearty cheers of the troops garrisoning the city, as he entered, manifested an enviable popularity. The vicinity of the city is infested with robbers,

depredations upon travellers are constantly committed. The day before we arrived here, a Mexican going out in the direction of San Martin, with a supply of goods for his country store, was met by them, and the whole of his little train captured. He escaped to Rio Frio; and Col. Erwin, of the 5th Ohio. being informed of the fact, set out in pursuit of the villains with about fifty mounted men. He came into San Martin the night that we were there, after penetrating the country twenty or thirty miles from the road, without subceeding in meeting the object of his search. Lieut. Lilly, of Captain Lewis's company of Louisiana mounted men, while on a scout the same day, met a party of guerillas, a short distance from this place, in the act of attacking a party of travellers, and killed eighteen of them.

There is no considerable Mexican force now within fifty miles in any direction from this city. The discomfiture of the enemy during the siege, and the energetic and successful expedition of Gen. Lane while here, scattered to the winds the remnant of the Mexican army. Rea is the only man who seems to hold with him any portion of the army. We are informed that he has his headquarters at Matamoras, with and has four pieces of artillery. I do not think he will have to sigh long for an opportunity to try his

prowess again. We leave here this evening, but no one knows for troying, the government at Queretaro, which is and Wooster, of the 4th Indiana, and Major Young, strongly suspected of being favorable to peace upon of the 4th Ohio, have joined the expedition here.

TEHUACAN, Jan. 23, 1848.

All were a good deal surprised, the evening we left Puebla, to find themselves on the National or would not, as I have already urged, be firm or lasting. and Orizaba roads on the left, took a road entirely It is, perhaps, a weakness inseparable from our unknown to any one but himself and his guide. For form of government, that an invasive war cannot be a time it was broad and good; but, after travelling

a spirit of economy; but the system, as has already as it was a part of the march of the previous night. entrance of a narrow valley. The hacienda was of following up successes with vigor, and of meeting signs that cautioned their riders not to push them too hard; and the consequence was, the command did not travel with the celerity the general designed—for he PURBLA, January 21, 1848. had intended that the forty miles between the hacienformed you that I intended to accompany a secret ex- | seven hours, and that he should arrive there about two

were given to observe the strictest silence during the the pimento tree, in full bearing. remainder of the march. The order was obeyed, you This valley runs, say ten or twelve miles, in a normay depend; for every man had an intense anxiety to therly direction, and then, turning abruptly to the

secure the prize ahead. through was impressive indeed. On our right was a small force against a largely superior one; but, alprecipice rising immediately from the road to the though we were warned to be cautious in marching height of two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet; through this gorge, lest the enemy should surprise us, on the left was a dense growth of underwood, be- we passed through it without meeting a combatant. snowy peak of Orizaba, brilliant but bleak; and fore us, and an occasional glimpse of Orizaba's snow, flected upon it directly towards us. Amid the ro- that we were ascending a lofty mountain. At the mance of scenery, the suggestion could not fail to top, governed by a single impulse, the whole column can arms; and that the enemy might have had notice selves, were invisible, but the sun penetrating the of our advance, and collected a formidable force; but mist, gave to their barren sides an ashy whiteness; and bravery of the commander.

rapid passage of lights to and fro in the buildings The churches and haciendas on the plain, all white next us, gave hope that the bird was about to be caged, as snow, added, by the contrast with the green, in no and in a few minutes every outlet was stopped, and pencil, and can only offer as an excuse the uneffaceatheir six-shooters cocked, glancing an eye on every pression that would not brook neglect. enda, sent by a short route across the mountains one rado river. was uneasy during the remainder of the march, and This city was now but seventeen miles distant. was constantly urging the General to press the com-

suspicious private dwellings were searched, and it of the city to him. On entering, we found a white recently occupied by Santa Anna, a part of his best tion seemed to have turned out to witness our entry, military wardrobe, two of his costly canes, his field and showed a degree of confidence that was decidedly glass, and three trunks containing his lady's clothing. complimentary. On conversing with some of the This served, at all events, to show the chase was hot and most friendly of the citizens, we found that there the departure hasty. His military property was ta- were about 100 or 150 guerillas here last night, who ken as a legitimate spoil, and the trunks containing were ambitions of defending the city at the gate by receipt was taken for them, and a letter addressed to Whether they were sincere or not, is a matter of but her illustrious husband, by the lady, informed him of little moment; but the citizens, desirous of avoiding the disposition made of the trunks, and expressed re- those excesses which always will take place after a gret at his absence on the occasion of our appearing successful assault, wisely cleared the rascals out early in his quarters. It may seem trifling to descend to in the morning. an estimate of the value of the articles taken, but it will serve to show the extravagance and love of display of a man who affects to be a republican. The

cess in the grand object.

himself-his only trophy. war. The General told them it was not probable our the durability of first impressions is proverbial. Col. troops would hold the place at present, but assured Bankhead, we learn, is on his way here with 1,000 or ence of the orders of the commander-in-chief. With will be here to-morrow. This amount of well consay they wished the permanent occupation of the their sentiments boldly, be they what they may, for ted and intelligent Mexican, the owner of a mine in Col. Bankhead arrives; how much longer, I do not its disclosure may injure him. He was evidently a will take the direct road to Puebla, and thence as raman who sought the good of his country, and was eloquent in his exposition of the evils of a despotic. San Luis expedition will be preparing about the time a cruel, and unstable government. "I desire," said we arrive. Should Rea or any of the guerilla parsummated; I desire to see its laws and institutions, allowed much rest. whole continent of North America. We have," he relation to the character and disposition of the peocontinued, 'the name of a republic, but a single in-stance will serve to show you how far our govern-from Puebla to this place, and in like places on the ment has been deserving of that appellation. In this direct road from here to Puebla. town we have four thousand people; but in your country they would not be called people, because of that four thousand no more than two hundred possess the degree of intelligence necessary for self-government. in the struggle between military robbers and political miscreants for power and plunder, the country has been lost; and, sir," addressing himself to the General in an earnest and emphatic manner, "if there is a possibility of elevating this people to the capacity of self-government-and I believe there is-I repeat my wish to have your laws and institutions spread over us. This, sir, is the wish of the intelligent, thinking, honest citizens of Mexico."

ORIZABA, Jan. 25, 1848. We left Tehuacan for this city early on the morning of the 23d, after a rest of a day and night; and a few miles from the town came to a hacienda of Santa Anna's, at the base of a mountain, and at the thoroughly searched, but nothing subject to seizure

man now spurred his "jaded seed," and on we went his land-an economy the other proprietors seem to the plan of attack and capture disclosed by the Gen- management of his stewards. Here, too, and for the eral to his officers. The party mounted; orders first time since we left the valley of Mexico, we saw

east, narrows into a mountain gorge, where there are This silent march over such a country as we passed numerous passes capable of successful defence by a of us was a road over a limestone rock, having | much nearer than is pleasing to the imagination of a direction, appeared like so many fiery serpents; and At dawn we were within half a mile of Tehuacan. beneath the fields of grass, corn, and stubble, alterna-The report of a solitary gun from the town, and the ted with the regularity of squares on a chequer-board. and sustained the expectation of meeting an enemy. small degree to the charm of the scene. I find my-As the command came to the entrance of the town, self guilty of the egotism of attempting a description the dragoons and rifles dashed to the right and left, of a scene that would baffle the most gifted pen or the rangers galloped shead towards the plaza with ble impression it made upon my memory-an im-

chagrin it was learned that the Mexican, whose coach | neous passages into the valley. This is one of the and escort was stopped shortly after leaving the haci- sources, and I am told the main source, of the Alva-

with the intention of capturing him. Had it not been of Acalzingo, bearing a white flag. They accompafor this treachery on the part of a man travelling un- nied us into the village, pointed out good quarters in der an American safeguard, the surprise would the cleanest and best managed country inn I have have been complete. The guide—a Mexican, whose seen in Mexico, and men and horses found a good

mand forward with greater rapidity; but this could ted a defence of it would be attempted; but, about 3 not be done without risking the loss of the men and o'clock in the morning, a deputation came to the horses, who were most fatigued-a weighty consider- General from the Ayuntamiento, requesting to know ation, in the position he was then in. It was sug- what terms he would agree to, if the keys of the city gested, on arriving in town and finding Santa Anna were given up to him. The reply was, that they had fled, to press fifty or a hundred fresh horses, and would know his terms when he had possession. pursue him as long as there was a prospect of finding With this the deputation returned; and at about 5 im. But the General wisely argued that the bird o'clock in the morning, the troops were on the last was alarmed; and to pursue him through a country day's march to Orizaba-350 men were on their way unknown to our troops, and perfectly known to the to take a city of 20,000 to 25,000 population. To enemy, and with the possibility, too, that the enemy's cut the matter short, the Ayuntamiento, the principal forces might accumulate on the road to a number dan- clergyman, and many of the respectable inhapitants, gerous to so small a body as could be mounted, would met the command at out three miles from the city, and be seeking danger, with scarcely a possibility of suc- after, at their own request, being informed of what the troops would want, a portion went ahead to pro-The first feeling of disappointment having in a vide for them, and the remainder, accompanying the great measure passed off, the public buildings and General, on arriving at the gates, gave up the keys was a meagre satisfaction to find in the quarters, so flag displayed at every house, and the whole populahis wife's clothing were turned over to the alcalde. A which we entered, or who pretended they were.

ORIZABA, Jan. 26, 1848. We are now quietly and comfortably quartered here, coat is almost covered with gold lace, and cannot be and the inhabitants seem thus far to be satisfied with worth less than seven or eight hundred dollars. This our presence. The General has appointed Major Polk. fell to the lot of Col. Hays, who purposes presenting military and civil governor of the city; Col. Duit to the government of his State. Both the canes mont, attorney general; and Col. Hays, commander taken are of great value, being mounted with gold, of troops. Inquiries are about being instituted in and diamonds, and other precious stones. One of relation to certain matters of importance, the nature these became the property of an officer of the rangers, of which will be revealed by the orders I enclose. and the other of Maj. Polk, who intends to present it As soon as these inquiries are concluded, you will be to the President. Two magnificent chapeaux de bras, informed of the result. You will also find a correstwo pair of gold epauletts, a sash of gold cord and pondence between the Ayuntamiento of Cordova and bullion tassels, and an elegant writing desk-all dis- the General, requesting him to occupy their city. tributed among the officers-complete the list of val- The people in this part of the country are generally uables captured, with the exception of the field-glass, peaceable, and all that was wanting to put down the an excellent one, which the General appropriated to guerillas who have rendezvoused in the neighborhood, was the presence of sufficient force to countenance During the day the Ayuntamiento called on the Gen- and support the well disposed. The good conduct of eral, and expressed a desire that the American forces the troops on the march, and since their arrival here, should occupy the town until the termination of the has assisted much in conciliating the people, and them of an occasional visit of our arms to protect the 1,200 men and several pieces of artillery, and is exwell-disposed and punish those guilty of a disobedi- pected to arrive at Cordova to-night. If he does, he this they went off apparently satisfied. Several of ducted troops in and about here will be of great serthe respectable citizens, on presenting themselves ex- vice in protecting life and property from guerilla pressed a similar desire, and some went so far as to depredations, and in encouraging our friends to speak country. Among the latter class was a highly educa- peace or for occupation. We shall remain here until the vicinity, whose name I forbear mentioning, lest know. From this point it is probable the General he, "to see the grand plans of the United States con- ties lie on the road, you may depend they will not be

and its liberal commercial system, extended over the a memorandum furnished by a person in Puebla, in

On the road to Orizaba, via Tehuacan. AMAZOQUE.-Without troops, but the quarters of a band of robbers or guerilleros, which are daily robbing near the gates of Puebla.

TEPEACA .-- Without troops. This town sent a commission of the municipality to the governor some time since, to obtain permission to arm fifty men as a police to guard against robbers; which has been granted on certain conditions. They are under American protection; and, besides, safeguards are in possession of a few of the inhabitants, a majority of whom are favorable to the United States, but are not strong enough to manifest their opposition openly to the guerilla parties. The sub-prefect of this town is opposed to the municipality, and is hostile to Ameri-

TEACOTEPEQUE-(ten leagues this side of Tehuacan.)-This place is famous as being a village of

TEHUACAN .- There may be, although it is not probable, a few hundred troops here, in consequence was found; and the command proceeded on through of the last pronunciamento in favor of a Spanish the valley, the greater part of the road for six or prince; and if Santa Anna is still there, he might eight miles being rough and jagged, and over a naked have joined them with his escort. There are main hime-stone rock, as had been occasionally the case in roads leading to and from Tebuacan—one to this city, the two preceding marches. It must not be inferred, (Puebla,) one to Oajaca, and the third to Orizaba. however, that because the road was a naked rock, the Robbers are scarcely ever found on the Oajaca road; valley we were penetrating was barren. Not so; but if they should, by any chance, get on it, they are some fields of wheat—the only crop now growing— pursued by the Indians and exterminated. This will signatures and all were as fine as was ever seen; and the wheat on be most likely the road by which any force or com-

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manding officer at Tehuacan will retreat or escape. The inhabitants of Tehuacan are peaceable, and nothing is known of their being ill-disposed.

PUENTE COLORADO .--- Half way to Orizaba from Tehuacan, where the mountains begin. No village ; nothing but a bridge and a small house; but this point has always been a rendezvous for robbers, and they are now going about in bands of fifty, one hundred, and even more. At Puente Colorado, the road from Puebla joins that from Tehuacan.

The main road from Puebla to Orizaba is as follows:

AMAZOQUE. SAN AGUSTIN EL PALMER .- No troops, but a great number of robbers are living here.

ACACINGO .- Without troops, but a most famous place for robbers, who go on the Orizaba road, and the national road, to Vera Cruz. It is reported that their number amounts to three hundred. PUENTE COLORADO.

ACALCINGO .- At the foot of the mountains in the valley of Orizaba. A small village, with quiet and peaceable inhabitants.

ORIZABA .- The majority of the inhabitants at this city are most anxious to see the Americans there. Several of them have safeguards from General Scott. There are many Frenchmen and other foreigners established at Orizaba, who are decidedly friendly. * * * There are some troops in

Orizaba, the number of which isestimated at from 150 to 200; but, as they are constantly moving to and from Huatusco, nothing certain is known about them. HUATUSCO .-- A small town in the midst of the mountains. The road to it is very bad, and only practicable for packmules and horses accustomed to such roads. The government of the State of Vera Cruz resides at this place, and a few troops are stationed

CORDOVA .- A small village or town on the road to Vera Cruz from Orizaba. There are no troops there: but it is probable the guerilla parties from Vera Cruz pay the place an occasional visit. * GENERAL REMARKS.

The robber parties in general do not travel the nain road, but seek it only for the purpose of robbing travellers. They have sentinels placed, and disappear as soon as strong bodies of armed men show themselves. The civil authorities of all the villages know the robbers, and can point out their houses, names, and other particulars.

THE AYUNTAMIENTO OF CORDOVA.

No date—received Jan. 25, This Ayuntamiento, united to-day in session, together with many of the principal persons of this place, resolved to send a deputation to wait on your excellency, and invite your peaceable entry into, and stay in this city. This the Ayuntamiento hopes from your accredited justice and prudence.

The deputation consists of the Curate Francisco Jalavera, Jose M. Gampo, Pedro Prebost, Francisco Mayobre, and the undersigned as president of the body.

I have the honor to say to your excellency, that we humbly beg of you to receive the deputation, who will have the I subscribe myself your humble servant,

J. JOAQUIN APRERA. To the GENERAL cod'ging the American forces in Orizaba. [ANSWER.]

HEADQUARTERS, GEN. LANE'S COMMAND. Orizaba, January 26, 1848. To the deputation of the Ayuntamiento,

and principal citizens of Cordova: The General commanding the American forces at this place has received your communication touching his proposed visit to your city, and is pleased to be informed of your peaceable and friendly disposition towards him, and the troops under his command.

The General has not positively determined whether he will extend his march to Cordovo or not, but informs you that he will not start thither to-day. Whenever he shall arrive in your place, he assures you that the principles heretofore announced by him in other places, and announced by all other American commanders, will be strictly pursued namely: the protection of private property, respect for reigious opinions, and exact justice towards all.

The General begs to present you the assurance of his distinguished consideration. JOSEPH LANE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, GEN. LANE'S COMMAND. Orizaba, January 25, 1848. ORDERS-1. Col. Hays, Texas volunteers, is hereby appointed commander of all the American forces in this city and its vicinity.

military governor of Orizaba. 3. Lieut. Col. Dumont, 4th Indiana volunteers, is appointed attorney general. 3. The civil and military governor will cause inquiry to be made forthwith of the robberies lately committed upon the merchant trains by bands of guerillas; whether those

bands have been countenanced by the municipal authorities of this place, or allowed to here harbor; whether the pro-perty thus taken has been sold here; what disposition has been made of the proceeds, and cause speedy justice to be executed in the premises.

5. Private property of foreign residents or peaceable

Mexican citizens will be protected, and all religious rights, together with the church property, scrupulously respected. 6. All crimes and disorders, whether committed by the soldiers, followers, and retainers of the American army, upon the property and persons of the residents and citizens of Mexico, or by those residents and citizens upon the property and persons of the soldiers, followers, and retainers of the American army, will be detected, tried, and severely nunished according to the provisions of the general orders, published at Tampico in February last, (and since republished several times,) declaring martial law, and the mode of administering the same. By command of Brig. Gen. Lane:

G. E. PUGH, Capt. 4th Ohio Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, GEN. LANE'S COMMAND. Orizaba, Jan. 26, 1848. Onpens.-Information having been received justifying the commanding general in the belief toat tobacco belonging to the government of Mexico is at this time in the town or vicinity, you are therefore directed to take immediate measures for the seizing and securing of the same; after which, you are directed to organize a commission for the purpose of ascertaining whether the tobacco thus seized is or is not subject to confiscation. All such tobacco as may be found subject to confiscation, you are directed to sell in such way as

By the command of Brig. Gen. Lane : G. E. PUGH. Capt. 4th Ohio Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp. To Major Polk, Civil and Military Gov. of Orizaba.

[Made a seizure]

may be best calculated to insure a good price.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR. Orizaba, January 26, 1848. ORDERS No. 1 .- The Ayuntamiento are hereby directed to make diligent search and inquiry for all American horses, mules, arms, equipments, and property taken from any of the trains, or now in this city and neighborhood and cause the same to be forthwith delivered to the civil and military gov-

They are also directed to deliver up the American prisoners and deserters in this city and neighborhood, and to give all possible information concerning others.

They are further required to cause search to be made for the property lately taken from the merchant trains, pursuant to the orders yesterday published by Brig. Gen. Lane; to give information whether the property, or any part of it, has been sold here, and what disposition has been made of the ceeds of any such sales. By the governor:

GEO. EARL MANEY, Secretary, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR. Orizaba, January 26, 1848. ORDER No. 2 .- As president of the Ayuntamiento, you are required to remit immediately to this office a copy of the communication received by you on the night of the 24th inst., from the administrator of tobacco, requiring you to receive the tobacco which remained in the warehouses in this city; also copies of all other communications which passed between yourself and the administrator relative to said tobacco; as it has been understood that Contador Ygnacio Casasola appropriated said tobacco, and removed it yesterday morning to his own house. You are also required to furnish immediately the keys of

the several warehouses of this city. By the Governor:

GEO. EARL MANEY, Secretary, &c.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT .- The mail has commenced running daily between this city and Patriot, Indiana, so that letters and papers put into the Post Office here before 8 o'clock in the morning, will reach Patriot, by the mail boats, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Letters mailed at Patriot before noon, will reach Louisville the same day, and this city the next

There is an Irregular weekly land mail between Cincinnati and Patriot; but all mail matter should go by the boats, in order to secure promptness and certainty in the delivery .- Cin. Enq.

The editor of the Pittsburg Despatch has seen a beautiful copy of the Declaration of Independence signatures and all-engraved upon one side of an

The Harmony of Federal Whiggery. The following is an apt hit at the harmony of the Federal Whig party. We copy from the Michigan. City News!

"A LEAP FROM SHAKESPEARE." WITH ADDITIONS, BY JOHN SMITH.

WHIG COUNCIL ROOM-Enter Corwin, Greeley and

Greeley. "You can't come it," General: Clay with Boston, now, hath made his peace; His "Orleans Speech," hath well repented of, His "Mendenhall reply," amply atoned for. That he hath slaves at Ashland, no one doubts, But since in public he is with the north, His private views are nought. His mighty mind, Did ever hold, as we remember well,
Two separate opinions—political and personal;
We hope by these to double-drag the Union, And catch the unthinking masses in our net. When warlike Slavers come within our reach, We'll point to Buena Vista's bloody hills, And show the Junior Clay, wrapt in a soldier's shroud. The Flag of Liberty. We'll instance then The fifty human chattels now at labor hard In bondage to our High Church convert— This the South to win.—Then to the North We'll fling the Lexingtonian Platform, Italicising that which Slavery condemns, And intermixing, as we well know how, Some cunning inferences, to catch "fanatics." Thus have we planned—success is certain! Indebted are we much to thee, "Old, Rough!" Thy magic name gave strength and triumph To the despairing, in the late elections.

We need thee now no longer. Spots

Bloody and criminal are upon thy garments! The innocents of Mexico aloud now cry To heaven 'gainst Polk, and Scott, and thee! Corwin. Old man! go back to scenes of strife and

And teach repentance to your "brutal" troops

To Ashland's Farmer, or perchance, myself Will whigs en masse, award their highest praise.

The injured patriots of our sister land Will doubtless 'welcome thee with bloody hands' To a marauder's death-"a hospitable grave." Taylor. Pardon my abruptness-I will not back; I am too high born to be property'd; To be a secondary at control. Or useful serving-man and instrument To any prating lawyer in this Union. Whig leaders first enkindled my ambition To mount the ladder Presidential, And brought in matter that should feed this fire And now 'tis far too huge to be blown out, With the same weak wind which did enkindle it. They taught me how to blow both hot and cold, Acquainted me the way to win the prize; Yea, thrust this enterprise into my heart:
And come ye now to tell me Clay has made
His peace with Boston? What's that to me? I, by the glory of my warlike deeds,
After James K. do claim the chair for mine.
And now, when nearly won, must I go back Because that Clay hath made his peace with Boston? Am I her slave? What efforts bath she made To further my strong claims? What letters writ, Conventions held, or eulogies pronounced? I never have received her "aid or comfort." Have I not heard the populace cry out "Hurrah for Taylor" as I passed their towns? Have I not here the best cards for the game, To win this easy match played for a crown; And shall I now give o'er the cherished hope? Go back! and blast my prospects in their bloom? No! no! my soul, it never shall be said. My banner is not made to retregrade : Advance, is sweeter to the soldier's ear Than that base word Retreat. Give o'er entreating traitorous Wagon Boy; No prayer that thou canst make can move me. More "grape" shall riddle up thy knavish plans Than Bragg at Angostury gave the loe. I never will surrender.

We call attention to the article from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, containing well deserved encomiums on the Directors of our Railroad, for their liberality in sustaining Mr. Cathcart in the prosecution of an enterprise which, although it will be to their benefit, was as yet untried. We hope sincerely that the experiment will succeed-and we have every reason to think it will, both from the character of the inventor, who has not his superior in the West as a thorough mechanician, versed in every branch relating to mechanical forces, and the opinions of well qualified pro essional men. Mr. Catheart is claimed by the Courier as if he were a Philadelphia mechanic; but he merely exercised his calling there for a few years, and is now essentially a Western man.

By the simple improvement on breaks, he saved the company, in the course of three or four years, between five and six thousand dollars .- Madison Banner.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE .- A new and splendid locomotive, with quite a new feature in construction, from the well known shop of Mr. M. W. Baldwin, left this 2. Major Polk, 3d dragoons, is hereby appointed civil and city on Friday last, destined for the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. And, as it is the intention of that enterprising company, by means of this engine, to supply the place of stationary engines and horse power, on inclined planes, we think it proper to give a description of its construction, as it may be interesting to many of our readers. It is a large and powerful locomotive, placed upon eight driving wheels, which are connected to a pair of inclined cylinders. fifteen and a half inches in diameter, and twenty inches stroke. There is also a driving cog-wheel, twelve and a half inches in diameter, for propelling by a rack laid in the middle of the track the whole length of the plane. This cog-wheel is on the middle of a shaft lying parallel to the axles of the drivingwheels, and midway between the back and front ends of the engine, and, by a crank on each end of the shaft, is connected to a pair of vertical cylinders, fourteen and a half inches in diameter, and fourteen inches stroke. This shaft is placed in a pair of strong bearings, attached to the boiler and frame-work of the engine, and is raised sufficiently from the rails, and connects to the rack by an intermediate wheel, twenty-eight inches in diameter, and which is capable of being connected or disconnected instantaneously to or from the rack, at the pleasure of the engineer, by means of a fifth cylinder placed horizontally on top of the boiler; and hy a crank and two rods it is connected the ends of the intermediate shaft. By admitting steam into either end of this cylinder, the intermediate shaft and wheel are raised or lowered, at the will of the engineer, and will accommodate themselves to the undulations of the track. The driving-shaft of the twelve and half inch cog-wheel is furnished with two friction or brake-wheels, twenty inches in diameter, by which the progress of the engine in ascending or descending the plane can be instantaneously stopped or graduated to any degree of velocity, at the pleasure

The machine was tried in the yard of the workshop, in the presence of a number of practical engineers, (previous to being shipped to its destination,) upon a temporary track for that purpose, and its performance gave the highest satisfaction, being entirely under the control of the engineer. It may be started, stopped, reversed, and the gearing raised in or out of the rack at pleasure, without a jar, and almost instantaneously. It was also shown that by putting the inclined cylinders in a backward motion, and the vertical cylinders in a forward motion, the gearing would cause the engine to slide forward on the track, while the eight driving wheels were revolving without effect in a downward and backward motion, clearly showing that by the above improvements the engine will have more than double the tractive power of any engine of the same weight. The improvement is by Mr. Andrew Cathcart, of Madison, Ind., formerly of this city, and under whose superintendence she was built by Mr. M. W. Baldwin.

Love and Revenge.-Mr. Pettis, a man some fixty years of age, living on McGooper Island, recently married a lady by the name of GREEN, with whom he lived a short time, then left her and paid his addresses to a handsome young widow, also a resident of the Island-she rejected his suit. On the 2d inst., he armed himself with a rifle, pistol, bowieknife, and shoe-maker's hammer and went to the house in which the widow resided. She still persisting in refusing him, he struck her on the head with the hammer which felled her to the floor; then with his bowie-knife attempted to cut her throat; she protected her throat, but received some severe wounds upon her hands and arms. The screams of one or two other ladies who were present, attracted a young man to the house. Pettis saw him approaching, and fearing he would be deprived of his victim, seized her by the nose and cut it off .- St. Louis Union

Good Advice .- Don't pry into the secret affairs of thers. It is none of your business how your neighbor gets along, and what his income or expectations may be, unless his arrangements affect you. What right have you to say a word and protrude your advice! It is no mark of good taste, good breeding, nor good manners, to pry into the affairs of others. Remember this.